

THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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No. 30

Warsaw Jews And Poles Foiled Nazis By Burning Clothes

The following are excerpts from a letter from Warsaw which reached a neutral country several weeks ago, having been smuggled out in order to evade German censorship:

Hardly a window pane was left unshattered in Warsaw after the bombardment of September, 1939. After the city was occupied, new glass was provided for the buildings taken over by the occupation authorities for the use of the Gestapo, the police, and other German offices, and also for German living quarters. The Poles boarded up their windows or screened them with cardboard. In winter it was bitterly cold, for coal was reserved for Germans only, and firewood was extremely expensive.

One day great clouds of smoke rose over the roofs of Warsaw, seen in the slum districts. It was Christmas Eve, 1941, and there seemed to be a fire in every stove and hearth in the city.

A few days earlier Goebbels had spoken over the radio. His speech had been broadcast by all radio stations in the occupied countries. He had announced that between December 27, 1941, and January 4, 1942, members of the Assault Guards (S.A.) and the Elite Guards (Continued on Page Two)

Palestine Jewish Army Urged

Formation of a Jewish military force in Palestine to fight "the evil" with the United Nations was urged by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, at Albany, N.Y.

A Jewish army in Palestine would be of value in checking possible attempts by the Vichy government in France to reoccupy control of Syria. Senator Gillette of Iowa declared in an address at a rally of more than one thousand persons in Town Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

The proposed army, he said, "would be a vital factor in preventing the anticipated efforts of the Nazis and the Jews to unite in the region of the Garden of Eden" and would avert "sending American boys or other United Nations forces to the Middle East."

"These men already know the terrain," he went on. "They know the enemy and they are fighting for their own survival. They stand ready to make a vast contribution to the war effort. They are asking nothing but an opportunity to fight."

Other speakers were Dr. Anup Singh, editor of "India Today"; Dr. C. L. Hsia, chief of the China News Service; and Y. Ben Ami of the Committee for a Jewish Army.

Elected Rural Groups To Function In Palestine

An important advance in the local self-government in Palestine was announced at a meeting of representative Arab rural leaders when Deputy High Commissioner John Stuart MacPherson explained the new proposals to appoint village committees elected by the inhabitants to perform functions connected with local health and well-being. They have power to make simple by-laws and to settle disputes through arbitration.

The committees' first duties will be to assist the district commissioners to estimate the amount of cereals required for the villagers' own needs and to determine the amount of surplus that the government, under recent legislation, will purchase at fair prices.

Typhus Invades New Areas

Typhus has broken out among Jews interned in a concentration camp in Zvornik, in Yugoslavia. The death-roll is mounting daily. Typhus is also reported in the Jewish quarters of Gyor and Budapest-Vasarmhely, in Hungary. The local authorities have isolated the areas and the Jewish communities are hampered in combating the epidemic by a great scarcity of medicines and food.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has officially admitted that a typhus epidemic in Carpatho-Ruthenia has assumed alarming proportions, and that the situation requires careful attention. He cited Kamenets, a small town in Eastern Galicia, where the epidemic was registered — particularly the whole of the local Jewish population.

A severe typhus epidemic is raging in the Jewish quarter of Tunis, and has already resulted in many deaths. The poverty and starvation among the Jews, caused by the anti-Jewish restrictions introduced by the Vichy Government, are largely responsible.

The Nazi authorities in Warsaw have announced that they will shortly close the local Jewish cemetery because there is no room for more graves. The Warsaw Community has been warned to hurry on the building of a special crematorium for Jews. The increase in the death rate necessitates this step, say the Nazis.

The transfer to the Lodz ghetto of large numbers of German and Czech Jews, deported from the Third Reich and from the "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia, has created new problems for the inmates within the ghetto walls. The German Liberal Jews, the Orthodox Jews from Frankfurt-on-the-Main and other places (Continued on Page Eight)

New German Labor Laws Directed Toward Jews And Poles In Reich

PLIGHT OF OPPRESSED WORSENS

With the Nazi canons forbidding foreign newspaper correspondents in Germany in report on anything related to the Jewish question and personal correspondence with German residents cut off since the United States entered the war, little has leaked out about the fate of the Jews in the Third Reich, says Julie Rothchild, in the New York Herald Tribune.

Reports via Switzerland that in December and January tens of thousands of German Jews were shipped to Poland have led to the belief that nearly all Jews have been removed from German territory. The likelihood that this is not so is indicated, however, by the fact that only late in 1941 Fuehrer Adolf Hitler issued an amendment to the German labor laws which provides for new rules—rather discriminations—directed toward both Jewish and Polish labor in Germany.

The amendment was published in the "Reich Labor Gazette" with a comment by H. Kuempers, a Nazi official. The German people's "sound racial feelings will not allow unrestricted participation of Polish workers in the social improvements of the Third Reich"; it is necessary to emphasize their "racial inferiority as compared to the German race," Kuempers declared.

In 1934 Hitler concluded of non-aggression pact with Poland. In those days the German press referred to the Poles as a "noble" and "civilized" nation. When at that time of German-Polish friendship Paul Nigri, the Polish ambassador, went to Berlin to do some film work, he was treated with the greatest respect. But after the German-Polish friendship was broken, the Polish ambassador was treated with contempt. The German press now refers to the Poles as "inferior" and "uncivilized."

Now the "racial inferiority" of the Poles laboring for Germany is being driven home to them continually. They are compelled to wear a yellow patch with a purple "P" on their right breasts, just as the Jews in Germany have to display the Star of David.

In principle, Kuempers explained, commenting on the new amendment, Polish and Jewish labor in Germany will receive equal treatment. As members of alien races they are merely "protectors of the German Reich," and as such not entitled to the privileges enjoyed by German workers, he continued. The discriminatory measures against Jewish workers provided by the amendment refer also to Polish laborers in Germany, he pointed out.

Here are some of the discriminations: No continuation of wage payments in case of illness or temporary disability. No paid holidays. No bonus for Sundays or overtime work. No allowances or compensations whatever for Jews, under any circumstances or pretenses. This includes relief payments in case of casualties.

Employers are forbidden to come to any arrangement with Jewish workers as to old-age insurance. Employers are entitled to dismiss Jewish workers on one day's notice, apart from cases where immediate dismissal is warranted.

Labor disputes where Jews are involved come under the jurisdiction of a special labor-court judge against whose verdict there is no appeal.

Jews must accept any job assigned to them by the Official Employment Agency. Jews shall be employed in groups only and be kept separate from the other workers.

Jews shall not be admitted as apprentices. Jews between fourteen and eighteen years of age do not come under the law providing for protection of child labor and restriction of working hours for youths. They come under the law governing the working hours for adults.

The law for protection of labor of Dec. 12, 1936 (a law providing for limitation of working hours), does not apply to Jews.

Unemployment relief to Jews shall be restricted to the barest minimum of living expenses.

Existing rules as to employment of severely injured workers shall

be applied to Jews only in case the injuries are war injuries.

This list of discriminations indicates that Jewish and Polish workers in Germany are without protection and actually are reduced to the state of slavery. The paragraph referring to Jewish children of fourteen is deserving of particular attention. To appreciate its full bearing one has to consider the whole situation of such a boy in Nazi Germany (It is not clear from the wording of the rules whether they refer to Jewish girls, too).

First there is the food question. It is generally known that food, not too plentiful in the Third Reich of pre-war times, has been rationed severely since the war. There are two groups to whom extra rations are doled out regularly—"heavy laborers" and children. A hard-working boy of fourteen would be in both groups, it seems; but as a Jew he is excluded not only from their food privileges but also from the so-called extras granted at irregular intervals to the German people in general.

These "extras" include fish, chocolate, candy, fruit, fresh or dried vegetables, coffee, tea and so forth. Milk is reserved for "Aryan" children exclusively. In other words, a Jewish boy doing heavy labor has to live on bread, potatoes, tiny portions of meat and an occasional egg.

Then there is the problem of how to obtain that food. Jews in Germany have to do their marketing between 4 and 5 p.m., when most of the stores are already closed. How can a Jewish boy obtain his food? The probability is that a Jewish working boy is separated from his family, since able-bodied Jews are being shipped to any place the Nazi labor agencies choose. His father or brothers might work in different towns, his mother or sisters, too, or they might have been removed to Poland, France or Czechoslovakia.

What are the mental resources of such an undernourished, overworked boy, cut off from his family and any studies he might like to pursue? Suppose he wishes to pass an unexpected hour of leisure with a friend; he cannot communicate with him, because Jews are not allowed to use a telephone. Suppose he wishes to call on a friendly "Aryan" family; being branded by his Jewish badge he will not cause them possible embarrassment through his presence.

He cannot go to theaters, concert halls or motion-picture houses; performances sponsored by the Jewish Cultural Association have been prohibited. If he is artistically minded he cannot go to a museum, picture gallery or a public library. If interested in athletics or sports, he is banned from such activities, even as an onlooker.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Dane Who Opposed Jew-Laws Arrested Again

One reason for the recent arrest, for the second time, of the famous Danish patriot, M. La Cour, is revealed in the Goeteborg Handels Och Sjoefarts Tidningen, of Sweden. It states that M. La Cour's arrest was due to his open opposition to the introduction of Jew-laws in Denmark. He had also, together with other Danish patriots, attacked the anti-Jewish measures adopted in Germany.

The Danish authorities are keeping a close watch on the pro-Nazi Clausen Party to prevent it from arranging anti-Semitic demonstrations. It was declared by the Clausen leader, Bryld, at a meeting of Danish Nazis at Copenhagen. Complaining that 600 Danish Clausens had been imprisoned since the occupation, and that 1,400 court cases had been brought against them, Bryld said that Danish official friendship for Germany was an outward pretence, and that a campaign of incitement against the Nazis had been carried on at recent meetings.

Anti-Jewish Acts Are Unpopular In Bulgaria

In Bulgaria petty anti-Jewish actions are still being issued in rapid succession to the increasing gratification of the Jew-baiters. Under the terms of an order, Jewish doctors and dentists who are permitted to continue in practice must remove the Bulgarian inscriptions from their premises. The order also forbids Jews to display any Jewish symbols or decorations worn during their service in the Bulgarian Army. The Bulgarian National Bank has suspended the issue of Imperial Licences to Jewish firms and firms (Continued on Page Eight)

Nazis Execute, Imprison Jews Who Help Red Army

According to the Nazi press only 702 Jews now remain in the great Russian industrial centre Dnepropetrovsk, which under the Tsarist regime was known as Yekaterinoslav, previously had a very large Jewish community. Many Jews managed to escape when the Russian armies abandoned the city, but large numbers who remained in the city were executed by the Nazis, and many thousands more were deported to ghettos elsewhere.

Eye-witnesses relate that in the Jewish agricultural settlement of Stalindorf, the Nazi invaders destroyed all the property of the inhabitants, outraged many Jewish girls and women, and killed many Jews, including women and children. At the local elementary school they stabbed to death the girl teacher, Esther Shefstein, and many of her pupils.

The Nazis have created a new ghetto for Jews in Kamenska-Podolsk. A severe typhus epidemic is already raging in the new and congested ghetto, which has been cut off from all intercourse with the outside world.

All educational institutions in occupied Ukraine have been closed to Jews.

Jews in occupied Soviet territory have been ordered to deliver to the Nazis their Soviet co-operative banks.

In Kharkov, where the Nazis butchered 14,000 Jews and non-Jews immediately after the occupation of the city, the Nazis continue to execute and murder Jews. In the city of Zhitomir, the Nazis are being tortured in Kharkov prisons, where the death roll is appalling. But the population continues to resist the invaders and frequently Nazi officers and men are found shot in the streets.

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NUREMBERG LAWS EXTEND TO CZECHS

The Nuremberg laws, which up to the present have been enforced in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia only in regard to Germans, have now been extended to Czech citizens.

Under a new law signed by President Hacha, the Protectorate Government prohibits marriages between Jews and citizens of the Protectorate who are neither Jews nor half-Jews. Persons are classed as Jews if they have three or more Jewish grandparents. As in Germany, "Aryan" households below the age of forty-five must not be employed in households that include any Jewish members. Jewish "race-polluters" are liable to fifteen years' penal servitude. Fines are imposed on Czech Jews displaying the Protectorate flag or colors.

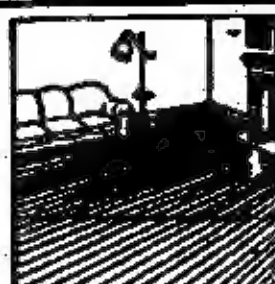
A Prague broadcast on this new limitation of Nazi legislation welcomed it as "an expression of the awakening of the Czech people," and said that "Czech genius would now be enabled to express its creative forces without Jewish interference."

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Social Notes—Montreal

Ernest Kert, of Granby, Quebec, was in the city for a few days, visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Max Kert, Dorval Avenue.

Mrs. M. Bald, Harvard Avenue, is in New York, visiting her father, Peter Forster.

Mrs. M. Jeanby, Brodeur Avenue, has returned from Florida where she spent the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Usher and family, Brodeur Avenue, have left to occupy their cottage at Point Clara.

Mrs. B. Moss and daughter, Marylin, of Winnipeg, were the guests of Miss Eleanor Horvitz, Girouard Avenue.

Mrs. L. Brannen of Philadelphia, has returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Becker, Marlowe Avenue.

Mrs. Lionel Rose, Coit St. Luc Road, is back from Hartford, Connecticut, where she visited her mother, Mrs. A. Abrahamson.

Mrs. I. Kert, Decarie Boulevard, will occupy a cottage for the season at Woodlands, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goldwater and family have moved to Old Orchard Avenue.

Miss Hilda Galt, Girouard Avenue, has returned from Cornwall, Ontario, where she attended a military ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Friedman, Marlowe Avenue, were at home in honor of the birthday of their son, Arthur.

Miss Mary Road, entertained at tea in honor of her daughter, Sophie, a bride-elect, whose engagement to Arthur Gross has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Levin, Old Orchard Avenue, entertained at dinner at El Morocco in honor of Miss Judith Blumkin and Dr. Fred Gilson.

Arthur Friedman, Marlowe Avenue, entertained the following friends at a party in honor of his bar-mitzvah: Robert Stempleman, Lawrence Bernstein, Robert Asch, David Asch, Raymond Caplan, Morton Koenig, Stanley Abbey, Kurt Gottfried, Leonard Klein, Herbert Sibilis, Edgar Lebowitz, Robert Rubin, Arthur Bransteln, and Lester Adelman.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Goldberg, Hampton Avenue, received in honor of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Ronald, at Shaar Zion Synagogue. The tea table was decorated with pink and white snapdragons and lilies and pink tapers and was presided over by Mesdames E. A. Friedman, B. Albert,

H. Cohen, J. Flanders, J. Golden, and C. Blumer.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Gelin and son, Daniel, Durocher Avenue, will occupy a cottage at Woodlands, Quebec.

Mrs. M. Goldenberg, Quebec Avenue, spent ten days at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Ben. Nemtin, Van Horne Avenue, has returned after spending a few days at Three Rivers, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Solomon.

Miss Dora Goldenberg, Quebec Avenue, spent a few days at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. H. I. Eliasoph, Maplewood Avenue, has returned from Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, after a ten-day stay.

Miss Gloria Glickman, Hartland Avenue, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. Levin, formerly Miss Hadassah Rutenberg, of Montreal, in Reading, Pa.

Mrs. A. W. Landay, of New York, is stopping at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mrs. Gene Kruger, Murray Hill Avenue, is in Richmond, Virginia, visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. Calisch.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Ship and Abe Ship, Durocher Street West, are spending a holiday at Ivy.

Mrs. Rudolph Fischel and daughter, Carol, Claremont Avenue, have returned from Boston where they visited relatives.

Mrs. H. L. Draperman, of Winnipeg, formerly of Montreal, who was in the Laurentian Mountains, is in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. Abe Bransteln, Westmount Avenue, is in Florida.

Mrs. Arthur Levin, Lansdowne Avenue, has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Choray have moved to Cedar Avenue.

Mrs. A. W. Lefort, Rostyn Avenue, entertained at a musical evening in honor of Dr. and Mrs. M. Oretski who are leaving for Montreal, N.B. about forty guests were present.

Mrs. Julius Cohen, accompanied by Miss Peggy Cohen, Park Avenue, is spending a week at Ste. Agathe.

Millions Infected With Propaganda, Leader Says

Creation of a special government bureau to investigate subversive activities in the U.S. was suggested as a "preliminary to winning the peace" by Carl Sherman, former Attorney General of New York State and chairman of the administrative committee of the American Jewish Congress, whose twenty-fifth anniversary dinner he addressed at the Hotel Astor, in New York.

While praising the action that is being taken by the Attorney General's office against Father Coughlin, Gerald Winrod and William D. Pelley, Mr. Sherman said government agencies were insufficiently coordinated and insufficiently determined to deal with subversive movements.

"Even if we were completely successful in apprehending the leaders of subversive movements and the propagandists of hate, there would still remain the problem of millions of people already infected by this propaganda," Mr. Sherman said. "A realistic program of education is of the utmost importance, and that program should be planned with the cooperation of agencies like our own, experienced in this problem."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, recalling that the organization was founded with the support of President Woodrow Wilson in World War I, said that the American Jewish Congress had established a series of institutions for the purpose of bringing the full weight of the

Jewish communities throughout the world behind the program of democracy. He mentioned as such groups the World Jewish Congress, the Inter-American Jewish Council and the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

"American Jews wish to take the fullest part in meeting the war effort in Russia, with only one reservation," Dr. Wise said. "The maximum help it is our duty to give must not be permitted to be withheld from the Jews of Europe who in June 23, 1941, was ready to help Hitler destroy democracy and obliterate the Jewish people."

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Other speakers who addressed the thousand dinner guests included Quentin Reynolds, Dr. Maurice L. Perlmutter and George Robison.

NEW PAGODA RESTAURANT

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could not even find any traces of the burning, for wool leaves no trace when burned, and the soles of the other materials were quickly cleared away. But wool and fur produce a strong odor in burning, and all through the holidays the sharp acid smell of burnt hair pervaded Warsaw.

Secret arrangements were made to begin the burning on Christmas Eve. It was expected that the enemy would be less suspicious on the eve of the holiday.

The plan was a complete success. The Nazis were able to collect only a very small quantity of warm clothing in Warsaw. They

to collect warm clothes, linen, overcoats, furs, and woollens for the German army fighting on the Eastern front.

Soon after the Goebbels speech the underground movement issued a leaflet which passed from hand to hand among the Poles in the city and the Jews behind the ghetto walls. The leaflet was brief. It called: "Burn your woollen clothing even if you need it, for the enemy will take it anyway. Let the German soldiers freeze to death. We shall survive!"

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Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Sylvia Maister, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was hostess at a surprise dinner party in honor of Miss Shirley Lapovitch, who was her guest.

Miss Molly Spivack, Hutchison Street, gave a tea presentation in honor of Miss Sylvia Slatsky, a bride-elect of June. Eleven guests were present. The honoree was presented with a china dinner set.

Mrs. J. Blumkin, Bloomfield Avenue, gave a tea for her daughter, Judith, a bride-elect. The table was decorated with Spring flowers, and Mrs. Samuel Gibson poured the coffee. The bride-to-be was presented with a pair of silver candlesticks.

Miss Min Potashner and Abe Markoff entertained Miss Shirley Lapovitch and Gerald Brownstein at the Tic Tac; Mr. and Mrs. Boris Levine, dinner presentation in honor of Miss Lapovitch and Mr. Brownstein; Miss Martha Pomeroy and Elvyn Ropert, tea presentation for Miss Lapovitch.

At the home of Mrs. Joseph Boulevard West, entertained at a tea at Ruth's in honor of her daughter, Celia, a bride-elect of June 7. Covers were laid for twenty-five people. The bride-to-be was presented with a silver tea service by her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Scharf, Dollard Avenue, entertained at a mah jong, card party and tea; Mr. and Mrs. M. Schauer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thau, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schoener, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. White, Miss Molly White, Ben Scharf, Mr. and Mrs. S. White, Mrs. Clarence H. White poured.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Schnapp, Park Avenue, entertained in honor of their son, Herbert Reubin, who was two years old. Present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg and son, Edward; Mrs. J. Abrams and daughter, Sandra; Mrs. J. Goldenberg and daughter, Carol; Mrs. B. Nitkin and son, Irving, and daughter, Ruth; Mr. and Mrs. M. Akman and son, Harvey; Mr. and Mrs. L. Rothberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schnapp, grandparents of Herbert; Mr. and Mrs. S. Zeltman, and Miss Leah Schnapp. Mrs. J. Abrams assisted in serving.

Mrs. R. Schwartz, 403 St. Joseph Boulevard West, gave a tea in celebration of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Schwartz, to Jack Horowitz. Mrs. M. Shoyb, sister of the groom-elect, poured the tea for fifty guests. The table was decorated with pink roses and lilacs of the valley as a centerpiece. The following day another tea was given in honor of Miss Schwartz with her mother as hostess. Covers were laid for thirty guests. Miss Yetta Wagner, cousin of Miss Schwartz, poured the tea.

At Four Seasons' Lodge, Ste. Agathe, were: Mrs. Albert Michael, of Winnipeg; Mrs. S. Gills and daughter, Patricia, of England; Mr. and Mrs. A. Leach, of England; Mrs. Charles Sommer, and Miss Doris Sommer; Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Mrs. S. L. Vineberg, Miss Jeanette Goldwater, Paul Freeman, Felice Vineberg, Teddy Vineberg, and H. Rosenbaum.

Our Boys Overseas

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At Leung's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Mrs. M. Sanders, Jack Schwartz, Miss Lila Solomon, Mrs. H. Rubinstein, Mrs. Lee Farr, of New York, Leon Crestohl, I. Sourkes, L. Stein, Jack Kimmelfeld, Aaron Goldner, Abe Bordo, Miss Bea Nadler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gordon, Harold Gordon, My. Sloman, Mrs. M. Goldenberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Eliasoph, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy.

MONTREAL MEETINGS

UNITED JEWISH CAMP APPEAL for \$24,000 will take place from May 28th to June 5th, when Camp Bnei Brith for boys, the Jewish Laurettean Fresh Air Camp for women and young children, and Council Camp for Girls will follow the Dominion Government injunction that charitable organizations unite their campaigns when possible. Camp Bnei Brith, A. J. Paul, president, has given 12,000 underprivileged boys summer holidays during the past twenty-one years. Mrs. Sidney Levitt is president of the Council of Jewish Women, which for fourteen years has operated the Council Camp for Girls with one hundred and twenty-five girls in attendance each year. The Jewish Laurettean Fresh Air Camp, Mrs. Samuel Leopold, president, has given a holiday to three hundred and fifty women and very young children annually for the past eighteen years. At the head of the United Jewish Camp Appeal are: Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Freeman, Jr.; others: David S. Freeman, Camp Bnei Brith; Mrs. B. H. Rubin, Council Camp for Girls; Mrs. Samuel Leopold, Jewish Laurettean Fresh Air Camp; Sol. Berthowitz, Messianic J. H. Fine, J. Kushner, M. Kolber, Oscar Freeman, Harry Benjamin; Louis Herman, Messianic Jack Victor, J. Freeman; E. Van, Rex Vickers, Stanley Wisdom, Mrs. Harold Neumann. Headquarters, 2040 Henry Street.

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ARTHUR L. KAUFFMAN, graduate of St. Dunstan's Blindfold Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of London, England, gave a demonstration on sports and movies were shown at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium.

ADATH ISRAEL BETHLEHEM on Monday, May 4th, at 8:45 p.m. will hear Louis Fitch, K.C., speak on "Jews and Peace Problems". Open meeting for men and women.

SHARAH HANOMAYIN SYNAGOGUE Dr. H. Abramowitz, Rabbi, broadcasting of a synagogue service over the coast-to-coast chain of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation takes place Sunday, May 10th, from 2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Rabbi Abramowitz will deliver the sermon. Cantor Nathan Mendelson and augmented men's choir, direction of Cantor Herman Semiatin. Air raid drills have been introduced into the Hebrew and Sunday Schools. E. A. Friedman, chairman of the Movie Entertainment Committee, announces a program for Sunday May 10th, from 4 to 6 p.m. This Sabbath morning Donald Lawrence Kirk will be called to the reading of the Torah in celebration of his bar-mitzvah.

RECEIPT OF DUES: Good Will Unit met at the home of Mrs. Jane Kimmelfeld, 4867 St. Urbain Street. A raffle of a silk quilted home coat is being held. Mrs. D. Jowelsky is convener of the tickets. \$21 was collected for donations and dues. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Harry Geller and Mrs. H. Cohen.

THREE RIVERS HEBREW LADIES CLUB met at the home of Mrs. M. Talmat, de L'Esque Street. Miss Ruth Parman, of

Montreal, was a guest. It was decided to send a contribution to the blood and plasma bank of the Jewish General Hospital. Mrs. M. Budd gave the vote of thanks.

JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL, Women's Auxiliary general meeting is on Wednesday, May 6th, at 2:30 p.m., in the Mount Royal Hotel, Mrs. Alton Goldblum presiding. "White Baitings — Serving all Mankind", motion picture with sound, produced by the American College of Surgeons, will be shown. Plans will be formulated for the money-raising event to establish and maintain a blood plasma bank. In aid of this objective, donor luncheon takes place on Wednesday, May 13th, at 12:30, at the Mount Royal Hotel, convener of Messianic H. Singer, S. Leopold, William Rivkin.

WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE: Donations to the Comforts Fund to be used for Jewish soldiers overseas have been received by the women's committee from: Laurettean Camp Juniors, Mrs. M. Kolber, \$11; Mrs. Ida Placowitch, \$1; Sigma Delta Tau Sorority, Miss Meta Levin, \$3; Robert Ragninsky, \$10. For the Seamen's Fur Vest Project, bring old fur coats to Headquarters, or call PL 8891. Magazines should be brought to Shalom Kashomayin Synagogue, Young Israel, 5584 Park Avenue; or Headquarters, 1121 St. Catherine Street West.

A chain of Jewish Red Cross lines under the auspices of Mrs. M. B. Pinsky, 828 Outremont Avenue, was organized. Two opening meetings were held by Mrs. Pinsky for fifty-six people and branched out. Those giving following chain teas are: Messianic M. Pomeroy, S. Harris, J. Singerman, H. Bornstein, I. Pinsky, E. Harman, A. Sternthal, S. Pinsky, W. Hammerman, I. Fortus, H. Morris, J. Weinstein, A. Pomeroy, E. Melon, Misses Yetta Brecher, Ida Hoffman, Dara Tasher, Kate Lecker.

HADASSAH: Chapters meeting Monday, May 4th at 2:30 p.m., are: Adath Israel, at the home of Mrs. Philip Feiner, 940 McEachern Avenue, Mrs. H. Singer, guest speaker; Central, bridge and mah jong at the home of Mrs. J. Steinberg, 317 De L'Espey Avenue; Deborah, at the home of Mrs. J. Halmer, 5638 Canterbury Avenue; Kadimah, at the home of Mrs. R. L. Barovitch, 4728 Westmount Boulevard; Miriam B'nai Brith, 4728 Westmount Boulevard; and mah jong at Judah's Home, Mrs. I. Minkal, hostess; North End, at the home of Mrs. S. Kohnstien, 23 Joyce Avenue; Shoshana, at the home of Mrs. L. Litvin, 679 Quebec Avenue, who is entertaining members. Chapter meeting Monday, May 4th, at 8:30 p.m., Nahr Tamid, bridge and mah jong, at the home of Mrs. Sam Selinger, 5410 Grovenhill Place. Chapters meeting Tuesday, May 5th, at 8:30 p.m., Bialik, mah jong at the home of Mrs. L. Taveroff, 3615 Durocher Avenue; Esther Rachel Naverch, meeting and bridge at the home of Mrs. D. Kahanovsky, 3752 Kensington Avenue; Enos Israel, at the home of Mrs. M. Gertman, 730 Quebec Avenue, with Rev. J. K. Goldblum as guest speaker, friends invited. Chapter meeting Wednesday, May 6th, at 12:30: Queen Esther Chapter, luncheon, bridge and mah jong at Headquarters, on Wednesday, May 6th, convener, Mrs. H. H. Goldberg and Mrs. L. Nelson. Tuesday, May 12th, at 2:30 p.m., Kadimah Chapter Mother's Day bridge and mah jong at Judah's Home, Mrs. R. Kolber and Mrs.

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BNAI B'RITH Mount Royal Wagon's Auxiliary No. 217, has completed its third year and installed officers at the Mount Royal Hotel, Max Bailey, a past president of Bnai Brith Lodge No. 728, officiating. Mrs. S. Schwartz is president; others, Messianic L. Quint, M. Hyman, S. Galat, H. Miller, D. Bloomsberg, F. Waller, B. Fried, R. Abramowitz, E. Davis, B. Tannenbaum, C. C. Giller. The retiring president, Mrs. C. C. Giller, reported services to the war effort; formation of six Red Cross, two home nursing and one first aid groups, as well as book review, music appreciation and dramatic groups. The monies collected through these groups, and proceeds of a home food sale were allocated as follows: Red Cross, \$250; comfort homes, \$97; utility bags, \$50; refugee children, \$100; camp Bnei Brith, \$100; bursary at Royal Victoria College, \$100; scholarship at the Talmud Torah, \$50; Council Camp, \$100; anti-defamation work, \$90; Shalom Foundation, \$25; Leo M. Levi Hospital, \$25; Yachiva, \$25; School for Handicapped Children, \$25; A. Z. A. \$5.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **CANADIAN JEWISH CONFERENCE** Talmud Torah Teachers' Conference was opened at a mass meeting at Talmud Torah Hall by H. Neuman, Eastern Division Chairman of the Education Committee. Samuel Brontman, president of the Congress, set forth the aims of Congress in relation to Jewish education. The Hebrew pedagogues and publicists, Kalman Whiteman, of New York, laid emphasis on the fact that the Jewish communities of Canada evidence a deep understanding of the need for Jewish education and that the Jewish educational institutions could serve as examples for the United States. A paper by I. M. Konowitz, which dealt with the general attitude of Canadian Jews towards Jewish education, was based on information obtained by the Canadian Committee of the Jewish Education Council, which was engaged in an investigation conducted among teachers and workers. It stated that the number of children who receive a normal Jewish education is very limited and the percentage of children who reach

high schools for Jewish education is extremely low. In Montreal, and a few of the larger communities, the situation is less acute than in smaller communities. A paper prepared by P. Lifshitz, dealt with the question of establishing uniformity in the curricula of the various Talmud Torah schools. He said that two programs of education must be prepared, a maximum program for those children who commence normal school at the age of six years and can attend a regular course of Jewish education; and a minimum program for those children who cannot obtain a normal Jewish education, a program must be prepared so that in the limited time at their disposal, they will be able to absorb a certain measure of Jewish knowledge. Z. Magid dealt with the problem of the Yiddish language in: "What Shall Be Our Attitude Towards Yiddish?" He pointed out that the Talmud Torah teachers, taken as a whole, are not in the front of the offensive; Yiddish, the front of defense. Yiddish is also an important weapon against assimilation, as long as it occupies an important place in the lives of the Jewish masses. Jerachmiel Wein-

garten, who lectured on "Actualization of History", is a teacher well known as the author of many Jewish text-books. He is one of the refugees who arrived in Canada last year, and is now connected with the Talmud Torah. He pointed out that history must be taught in such a manner as to bring home to the child the connection between historical events and current times. M. L. Mendelsohn spoke on the development of the Jewish parochial schools, and the Conference decided to recommend an expansion of this system of education. Luba Gordon lectured on the teacher's approach to the beginner. I. Liff, of Ottawa, lectured on methods of teaching the Bible. L. Kronitz showed how important it is for the school to interest the children in national, social and patriotic activities. Charles Pripstein spoke on the economic status of the Hebrew teacher. He showed that many communities are involved in the struggle with a wage problem. The wages of teachers in some communities are very small. In the community of Montreal, he stated, the standard of wages is lower than in other communities, although it is recognized that the Montreal educational institutions are of the very best, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well. The decisions and recommendations of the Conference will be executed by the Organization of Hebrew Schools in Eastern Canada which will unite the Hebrew schools and Talmud Torahs in Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces; and by the Organization of Hebrew Teachers and Principals in Eastern Canada, to improve the material condition of the Hebrew teacher. Council of the first group is: Honorary president, Rabbi H. Cohen; honorary vice-presidents: Rabbi H. Abramowitz, Rabbi S. Sachs, (Toronto); president, M. Magid; others, Rev. A. Babb (St. John, N.B.); H. Batschaw, I. Gold, E. Gelber (Toronto); B. M. Weiner, I. Weingarten; Rabbi J. J. Wohlgelegen, D. Taub, Dr. I. Jacobson, (Toronto); S. Levine; I. Liff (Ottawa); S. Leibowitz; P. Lifshitz, S. Lerner; Rabbi E. Mednick (Quebec); I. Mendelson; A. Samuels (Quebec); I. M. Konowitz; L. Kronitz; A. Rabin (Ottawa); A. Shkop (Toronto); H. Srengman, L. Gordon, A. Chodosh; L. Jacobson (Quebec); A. Cohen; I. Liff (Ottawa); P. Lifshitz; M. I. Mendelsohn (Quebec); S. Pripstein (Quebec); B. Kravitz (Ottawa); P. Karney (Toronto).

• **MERAS NORTHERN** Talmud Torah Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. H. Edgar, McVicker Ave.

due. The guest speaker was S. Grossman, principal of the school. A silver cake plate donated by Mrs. I. Weisberg, was won by Archie Lammman, ticket no. 633.

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• **TEMPLE EMANUEL**, Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, Service, Friday, May 1st at 8:15. Dr. Stern will speak on "The Franco That Will Not Die". Saturday, May 2nd, at 11:30 a.m., sermons, Sisterhood closing luncheon at the Montefiore Club, Tuesday, May 5th, will hear Leslie Roberts, journalist, speak on "The World We Live In". Election, Mrs. Arthur Simon will preside. Sewing for V Bundles for Britain continues all day Monday. After services this Friday, a reception and Oneg Shabbat will be held. Sabbath lights will be blessed by Mrs. George Alexander and the Kiddush will be recited by Abraham Wolk. Child Study and Parent Education Group, leadership of Mrs. Harry Joshua Stern, Tuesday, May 10th, will hear I. M. Konowitz, educational director of Shaare Zion speak on "Adjusting The Jewish Child To His World". Confirmation class members: Ann Walker, parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Walker; Yvette Kosteria, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kosteria, Manchester, England; Ruth Carrick, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carrick; Sylvia Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marks; Deena Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cohen; Roslyn Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wolfe; Bonar Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. I. Stuart; Richard Bornstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bornstein; Herschel Garfinkle, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Garfinkle; Edmund Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gordon. At the Brotherhood father and son dinner, Joseph Cooper presided. Pupils of the Religious School who received awards were: Marvin Segal, Berton Segal, Herbert Ginsberg, Peter Margo, Herschel Garfinkle, Mitchell Garfinkle, John Jones. Cliff Butler, sports commentator, participated in a program of interviews with these athletes: Jack Portland, Joe Lash, Terry Richardson. Commissioner King of the Scout Movement, presented the Temple Scout Charter. Scouts and cubs participated under the leadership of Maxwell Smid and Herschel Lewis. Bowling League return event to Grand Rapids, June 1st. Father's address was given by E. T. Garfinkle and the reply by his son, Herschel. The invocation was given by Cyril Lewis. Jack Friedman moved the vote of thanks to the Sisterhood who catered the dinner.

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Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rubin, of St. Catharines (nee "Ava Engel, formerly of Ontario") on April 23rd, at the St. Catharines General Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherman, 108 Everden Road, on April 24th, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Barbara, sister of Alan.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Alter (nee Mildred Dickler) 217 Chaplin Crescent, on April 19th, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Carol.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ritsky, Spadina Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jenny, to William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bornstein.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry, Rossmore Avenue, announce the en-

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ment of their eldest daughter, Thekla, to Irving L. Seigel, only son of Mr. and Mrs. David Seigel, Vaughan Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Trinkle, Queen Street East, announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice, to Sydney, son of Mrs. L. Davidson, Ross Street, the marriage to take place in June.

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51 Yonge St.
ALFRED DALGORN
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BAR-MITZVAHS

The bar-mitzvah of Arnold, son
of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Rofsy, takes
place at Ritz Rensselaer, Toronto,
Saturday, May 30th, at 11 a.m. Re-
ception at the Princess Club, 41
Bathurst Street, from 1 to 3 p.m.
No gifts will be asked for.

Abraham Dvorkin, shot by
Nazis for the refusal to reveal mili-
tary secrets, is being hailed in the
Soviet press as the "heroine" of
this war.

Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Eisman
and children have returned to Chi-
cago, after spending a week with
Mrs. Eisman's brother-in-law and
sister, Mr. and Mrs. David Brody,
Delavan Avenue.

Mrs. Myer Bald, Old Forest Hill
Road, is visiting in New York for
a few weeks.

Miss Pearl Finberg, of New
York, is visiting her brother-in-
law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. I.
Fried, Glenview Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rosenthal,
of Windsor, Ont., were here for
the bar-mitzvah of David Bernard,
son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pullan,
Edgewood Crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adaskin,
Balmoral Avenue, have left on a
concert tour of the Maritime
Provinces.

Mrs. Theodore Sterling, Hill-
top, Old Yonge Street, has re-
turned from Montreal.

Lester Marcus motored to Mon-
real.

Mrs. R. Allender, of Detroit,
Mich., spent a few days with her
brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and
Mrs. Leo A. Naldiver, Highbourne
Road.

Mrs. Joseph Tator, Wembley
Road, is visiting a few weeks in
New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rothchild,
of Sudbury, stopped at the Royal
York Hotel for a few days.

Mrs. Harry Rucka, of Chicago,
visited her mother, Mrs. T. Weck-
ler, Nina Avenue, and her brother-
in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs.
Herbert J. Weiss, Nina Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Laski, of
Ottawa, Ont., were visiting the
latter's father, A. Dorfman, of
Oakville, Ont., and the former's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Monte
Laski, Burnaby Boulevard.

Mrs. Harry Davidson, Reimar
Gardens, has returned from Tim-
mins, where she visited her brother
and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs.
Arnold Centner.

Mrs. I. Lesser, of Sudbury,
motored here with Mr. and Mrs.
Samuel Rothchild, and visited her
sisters, Misses Freda and Sadie
Rothchild, Braemar Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cohen, of
Kinston, Ont., have returned from
Florida, where they spent the
winter.

Mrs. N. Hurwitz, of Windsor,
Ont., spent a few weeks with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Atkins,
155 Phinwood Avenue.

Samuel Derman, of Denver,
Col., was the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. M. Drackman, St. Clements
Avenue.

Dr. Sydney Scher, of New York,
visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
A. Scher, Euclid Avenue, for a

week, and is spending a week with
his brother and sister-in-law, Dr.
and Mrs. J. N. Scher, Mount Clem-
ens, Michigan.

Mrs. E. Hermant, Rosbury
Avenue, spent a few days in De-
troit.

Mrs. J. Bain, of Cleveland,
Ohio, has returned home after
spending several weeks with her
sisters, Mrs. H. Hutter, Boulton
Drive, and Mrs. I. Conner, Roch-
ester Avenue.

Mrs. Samuel Lerner, Markham
Street, has returned from Phoenix,
Arizona, and Los Angeles, Cal.,
where she spent the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer Harris and
family, formerly of 261 Beatrice
Street, have taken up residence at
515 Indian Road.

Mrs. H. Signer, Euclid Avenue,
has returned home after spending
a few days with her son, Arthur,
and her brother and sister-in-law,
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Abrams, 7
Ottawa.

Mrs. Morris Shernert, Palmer-
ton Boulevard, is visiting her son-
in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs.
William Jacobs, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Veigt and
Mrs. J. Lehman, of Chicago, here
for the unveiling of a monument to
the late Rev. Solomon Duck-
man, were the guests of Mrs. S.
Duckman, Nassau Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gries, formerly
of 316 Crawford Street, have taken
up residence at 35 Elmthorpe
Road.

Mrs. Nal Taylor, Mason Boule-
vard, was hostess at a musical tea.
Mr. and Mrs. N. Rosenberg, Aus-
tin Terrace, were hosts at a dinner
party.

Miss Violet Davis, Avenue Road,
gave a tea for Mrs. Leonard Zie-
man, of Chicago.

Mrs. N. L. Nathanson, Lyndhurst
Avenue, entertained at a patriotic
luncheon.

Mrs. Selig Gross, Austin Cres-
cent, entertained Dr. Benedictus
Sajet, officer of the Dutch Army,
at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. David Seigel, 793
Vaughan Road, were at home to
friends and relatives to celebrate
their silver wedding anniversary.
About fifty guests stayed to din-
ner.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ginsberg, Whit-
more Avenue, was hostess at an
evening in honor of Miss Rose Pink
and Louis Winkler, whose mar-
riage takes place the latter part
of May.

Madame E. Silber, H. Frank,
J. Lepaul and A. B. Cohen en-
tertained at tea at the Royal York
Hotel, to honor Miss Rose Shuster,
whose marriage to Alan Nesbitt
takes place on May 5th. About
forty-three guests were present.



Mrs. Samuel Shuster, formerly
Miss Lillian Pearlstein, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Pearlstein, 11
Walton Street, Toronto. Mr. Shus-
ter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H.
Shuster, Spadina Avenue.

—Modern Studio

Mrs. S. J. Woolfson was hostess
at a supper and bridge at the Bel-
vin, to honor Miss Sally Woolfson,
whose marriage to Sydney Mintz,
of Halifax, N.S., takes place on
May 5th. About thirty guests were
present.

Mrs. S. Shuster was hostess at a
shower at Chudleigh House for
Miss Ruth Shuster, whose mar-
riage to Harry Shuster takes place
shortly. About one hundred and
twenty-five guests were present.

Madame M. Lodish, H. Bern-
stein, I. Piatas and Miss Esther
Herman were hostesses at a shower
at Chudleigh House, to honor
Miss Libby Herman, whose mar-
riage to A. Lee Gold takes place
early in June. About one hundred
guests were present.

Flying Officer Paul Heumenlow,
of Naman, The Bahamas, en-
tertained at the Royal York Hotel,
supper dance in honor of Miss Sue
Pomeroy, who is leaving shortly
for Washington to join the staff of
the British Air Commission. About
twenty guests were present.

Entertaining for Miss Diane
Primer, whose marriage to Sam-
uel Goldmann takes place on May
5th, Mrs. A. Spitzer, gave a
luncheon and shower. Mrs.
F. Weiner, then shower; Mrs.
Hilda Klein, Marion Spe-
gel, Gertrude Speigel, and Sally
Steinhilber, presentation tea at
Edna's Ardenia Court.

Mrs. A. Levy, Euclid Avenue,
entertained at a personal shower
in honor of the silver wedding
anniversary of Mrs. David Seigel,
those present being: Madames N.
Tanner, M. Mendelsohn, D. Brill,
M. Kutner, S. Litwits, A. Stark-
man, S. Heimes, H. Steinberg, H.
Heimes, and Misses Edna Ravner
and Thelma Resnick.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Filman, for-
merly Miss Jean Berenbaum, were
dinner-dancing at the Royal York
Hotel to celebrate Mrs. Filman's
birthday with the following
friends: Misses Faye Ziff, Rose
Ziff, and Hilda Leashman, all of
Buffalo, and Misses Pearl Mintz
and Frances Miller; and Al Mos-
cow, Charles Barron, Milton
Berenbaum, Irving Pedder, and
Leo Goldman.

Mrs. Joseph Cohen, 507 Mark-
ham Street, was hostess at a sup-
per and bridge to honor her daugh-
ter, Evelyn Mayer, whose mar-
riage to Wilfred Avruskin takes
place May 3rd. The hostess re-
ceived in a gown of blue cloth,
and a corsage of red roses; assisted
by Mrs. S. Avruskin, mother of
the groom-elect, in turquoise blue
crepe, and a corsage of roses. The
hostesses wore a white crepe
gown, and a corsage of red roses.
About ninety guests called.

Mrs. E. Trimbler was hostess at
a luncheon at Chudleigh House, to
honor her daughter, Beatrice,
whose marriage to Sydney David-
son takes place in June. The
hostess received in a gold-colored
suit, with matching hat, and cor-
sage of Tallman roses, assisted
by Mrs. J. Davidson, mother of
the groom-elect, in a black crepe
dress, and corsage of red roses.
The hostesses wore green wool,
with matching hat, and a corsage
of yellow roses. The table was
covered with a linen cloth and held
floral decorations. About one hun-
dred and fifty guests were present.

Madames M. Kalkin, H. Lay-
wine, and S. Berenbaum, and Misses
Kathryn and Joseph Avruskin and
Rose King were hostesses at an
afternoon tea for Miss Evelyn
Mayer Cohen, whose marriage to
Wilfred Avruskin takes place on
May 3rd. They were assisted in
receiving the guests by Mrs. J.
Cohen, mother of the bride-elect,
and Mrs. S. Avruskin, mother of
the groom-elect. The tea table,
covered with a Madeira cloth, held
pink candles and pink and white
flowers. Those present were Mes-
dames J. Berenbaum, S. Berenbaum,
J. R. Berenbaum, I. Berenbaum, and H.

Supreme in Quality
"SALADA"
TEA

Weingarten, About sixty guests
called.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Bony, Rose-
mount Avenue, gave a dinner and
reception to announce the engage-
ment of their daughter, Marjorie,
to Fred Well. About one hundred
and twenty guests were present,
including Mrs. N. Koffman, of
Meadville, Pa. Mrs. Bony receiv-
ed in a black and white crepe
gown, and a corsage of roses and
carnations, assisted by Mrs. J.
Well, mother of the groom-elect,
in a black crepe gown trimmed
with gold sequins. The bride-to-be
wore a gown of flowered white
chiffon, and an orchid in her hair.
Philip Davidson acted as toast-
master; Cantor J. Lev sang, and
Rabbi Samuel Sachs and Rabbi M.
Langner spoke.

Mrs. L. Salem, Hilton Avenue,

was hostess at a tea to honor her
daughter, Raye, whose marriage to
Stanley Brock takes place on
May 31st. She received in
maroon lace, and a corsage of
roses, assisted by Mrs. J. Brock,
mother of the groom-elect, in grey
crepe and a corsage of orchids.
The honoree wore white tulle
and roses in her hair. The tea
table, covered with a linen cloth,
worked and lace cloth, held pink
candles and a centerpiece of as-
orted pink flowers. Those who
paired were: Madames L. Salem,
S. Salem, J. Wiener, and A. Eitlin,
their assistants being, Misses Faye
Miklin, Raye Wiener, Sarah
Salem, Bernice Salem, May Salem,
and Mrs. E. Raymond. About one
hundred and thirty-five guests
called.

Mrs. M. Rosen, Roxton Road,
gave a tea to honor her daughter,
Ruth, whose marriage to Sydney
Edelstein, of Baltimore, Md., takes
place on June 30th. The hostess
received in black lace and net, and
a corsage of red roses, assisted by
Mrs. C. J. Kaufman, sister of the
bride-to-be, in blue net and ben-
galline, and a corsage of Tallman
roses. The honoree wore a gown
of blue bengalline, and an orchid
in her hair and on her wrist. The
tea table, covered with a blue cloth,
held pink candles and a centre-
piece of roses, carnations and
sweetpeas. Those who paired
were: Madames J. Hootnick, B.
Hootnick, J. Kuznetsov, and E.
Eitlin, all with corsages of roses.
Their assistants were: Misses
Lynce Rosen, Rosalee Yutman,
Frances Tyllie, Ruth Tyllie, Betty
Field, and Madames L. Gula, L.
Libman, and A. Wintrob, all with
roses in their hair. About one hun-
dred and twenty-five guests called,
among them being Miss Rose
Yaffe, of Hamilton.

TORONTO
MEETINGS

• HUMANIAN HEBREW
LADIES AUXILIARY, Adah
Israel, met with Mrs. D. Seigel
presiding. Mrs. L. Hertzman pre-
sented Mrs. Seigel with a silver
salad dish for her silver wedding
anniversary.

News for this column is accept-
ed with the understanding that it
is not to appear in daily news-
papers before Friday of the same
week. News that do appear in
daily papers before the Monday
issue to press will be omitted.

• Mrs. Gordon M. Peary, 8
Avoca Avenue, entertained the
executive of the Group on Inter-
national Affairs, of the Council of
Jewish Women, at luncheon.

• Mrs. David Seigel entertained
the women of Adah Israel Syn-
agogue in honor of her silver wed-
ding anniversary.

• ADATH ISRAEL JUNIOR MEN-
THEROOD met at the home of

CLASSIFIED

For rent—Owner's summer cot-
tage, bungalow, beautifully fur-
nished, large living room, four bed-
rooms, dining room, kitchen, hot-
water electric range, large refrig-
erator, city plumbing, location facing
Lake Simcoe, private beach, close
to Lakeside Hotel, Jackson's Point.
Telephone LA. 5732.

Wanted—Three-room flat, St.
Clair vicinity, by adults. RA. 0335.

For rent—Bright furnished
room in private home. With or
without board. Oakwood St. Clair
district. ME. 5953.

Wanted—By couple, two nice
rooms, district bounded by Spa-
dina, Dundas, Ossington and Bloor.
ME. 5784.

Mrs. M. Rose, St. Anne's Road.
Hostesses were Mrs. A. Scherman
and Mrs. M. Rose.

• UNITED WELFARE FUND:
Women's Service Council, on
Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 5th,
and 6th, will make a door collec-
tion headed by Madames H. M.
Samuel, M. Bloom, A. Solway, M.
S. Tull, president, has appealed to
all subscribers whose subscription
payments are overdue. Madames
H. S. Rosenberg and B. Sadowski
are chairmen of the Council. Mrs.
M. S. Tull, past chairman, is head-
ing the Planning Committee.

• Mark Levy, Philip Abrams,
Mort Levy, Arthur Cohen, and
Donald Chapman, of Mount Sinai
Chapter, were at the General
Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, for
the Royal Arch Masonic Conven-
tion.

• EBONIST ORGANIZATION: At
a U.P.A. meeting at the Gelber
Building speakers were: S. Pe-
trushka, of Montreal, Dr. S. B.
Hurwich, Rabbi S. Rivlin, M. Kohl,
M. Kramer. Campaign workers saw
the film, "A Day in Daganah".
Reception for U.S. Senator Albert
W. Barkley Sunday, May 3rd, at
8 p.m., at the Royal York Hotel.

• Trustee Thelma Littner Cohn
was guest of honor at the good
will tea given by Miss Alice
Chown, and was appointed by the
Vote Yes Committee in charge of
all women's work for Spadina and
Trinity Ridings.

• Mort L. Levy, Bathurst Street,
was elected by acclamation to the
office of the Grand Superintendent
of Toronto District 6A, Royal
Arch Mason.

• COUNCILLETES of the Na-
tional Council of Jewish Juniors
had Miss Irene Liss presiding. Tea
is at the home of Miss Constance
Edell, 618 Palmetum Boulevard,
commenced on Sunday, May 3rd.
Ticket convener is Miss Ben Weis-
man. Proceeds for the war effort.
Miss Ruth Weinman reported on
the group which is doing work at
the Mount Sinai Hospital.

DEATHS

Flight-Sergeant Samuel Rogow,
twenty, was killed in a crash of
an R.C.A.F. plane at Cap-de-la-
Madeleine. He was a flying in-
structor at a station near Three
Rivers, Quebec. He is survived by
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben-
Rogow, of Peterboro; three
brothers, Dr. A. A. Rogow, of Los
Angeles, Cal.; Joseph, of Kirkland
Lake; Ralph, of Peterboro; and
four sisters, Mrs. F. Mascoe, Mrs.
Samuel Davis, and Miss Rose Ro-
gow, of Toronto; and Mrs. M. Le-
vine, of Peterboro. He was an
amateur artist whose work was
praised by teachers of the Ontario
College of Art.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Anna Lila,
beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
M. Mendel, who passed away May
3rd, 1938.

We do not forget you, nor do

we intend.

We think of you often and will

to the end.

Gone and forgotten by some

you may be.

But dear to our memory you

ever will be.

Sadly missed but fondly remem-
bered by mother, dad and sisters,
Dolly and Ruby.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a monument to
the late Samuel Berenbaum will
take place on Sunday, May 3rd,
at 2 p.m., at McCord Street Syn-
agogue Cemetery, Dundas Road.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William
Dolgoft (nee Elman) of
Brooklyn, New York, on April 28th,
a son, Mr. Dolgoft is the son of
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dolgoft, 253
Grace Street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Irving
Kokotow, of Kirkland Lake, (nee
Rita Aikins formerly of Toronto)
at Women's College Hospital, on
April 15th, a daughter, Sorena.

(Additional Toronto News On
Page Four.)

It's good to get back to
Old Friends

It's good to get back to
**BLACK
HORSE**

The Reconstructionist Viewpoint

PSEUDO-JUDAISMS AND THE SYNAGOGUE

By Jacob R. Agus, Contributing Editor, The Reconstructionist

Every serious student of Jewish life in America is disturbed by the rise of "substitutes" for Judaism. In the fields of national upbuilding, anti-defamation and philanthropy. The organizations dealing with these problems are concerned only with phases of Jewish life. Yet, some uninformed Jews have come to think of them as constituting the be-all and end-all of Judaism. This is, indeed, unfortunate because, in the first place, these special activities, laudable and necessary as they may well be, cannot really provide a healthy spiritual satisfaction in Jewish living. In the second place, exaggerated and disproportionate emphasis on parts of Jewish life drains away energy and loyalty from the traditional and logical channels of the Jewish religion and culture.

However, we must not rest content with merely decrying the evil. If we probe into the causes which have brought about these pseudo-Judaisms, we soon find that they are a direct product of the present chaotic state of Jewish communal life. The average Jew has a healthy sense of loyalty, but he is neither a philosopher nor a statesman. He cannot be expected to maintain in his mind a view of Jewish communal life, in which the proper place is assigned to every type of effort. Bombarded as he is by appeals from diverse and competing groups, he is compelled to rely on his own homely sense in choosing his affiliations.

Generally he prefers the organization which "appeals" to him most, or the one to which his friends belong, or the one which seems to offer him an opportunity to advance his own interests. In the scramble for these advantages, the standards of Jewish organizational life are lowered progressively, as is the appeal to the Jewish common denominator in Jewish life and to the Jewish common denominator in human interest. In time, every organization builds up vested interests which encourage

blind and exclusive organizational loyalties and which prevent the organization from adapting its program to the needs of the hour. Once a project is taken up, it will not be given up, even though changing circumstances render its work superfluous. The logic of Jewish life is such that organizations can only grow and multiply, getting in each other's way and stepping on each other's toes, making confusion worse confounded.

This deplorable situation can only be remedied by the organization of Jewish communal life in a manner which will give concrete and complete expression to the Jewish sense of loyalty. In the present circumstances, we believe this ideal to be unattainable. The existing chaos cannot be cured by any mechanical juggling of functions, or by the formation of a super-organization in every community. A sense of Jewish values and a sense of Jewish authority cannot be imposed from without. In the absence of these spiritual prerequisites, a community organization can only be a sham and a pretense.

We believe that our hopes for the revitalization of Jewish life in America rest squarely upon the expansion of the functions and interests of the synagogue and the federation of synagogues. The modern synagogue is even now the focal centre of nearly all that is positive in Jewish life. In it, the masses and the classes of Jewry can find a home. Its program and outlook are nearly as diverse as modern Jewry. Rooted in the past, it alone can satisfy the longing of the Jew for affiliation with his people; it alone can build the future of American Israel. We suggest, therefore, that federations of synagogues be formed, which shall deal with all issues in Jewish life, constituting a forum of Jewish public opinion. Let every synagogue take a stand on the issue of Zionism and on every other issue that is before the Jewish community. When the synagogue demonstrates its capacity to bring to its members an understanding of the issues in Jewish life, the rule of the other organizations will in time be taken over by it. There is not one national endeavor which cannot be more effectively and democratically conducted than it is at the present time, through a committee of an all-synagogue federation.

Whenever it is suggested that the synagogue become the organizational unit of Jewish life, the question is raised as to the status of the non-religious Jew. In answer, it must first be noted that there are two types of non-religious persons — those who do not feel the urge of religion but who recognize its value as a social institution and its importance in the lives of those who seek its guidance, and those who are ideologically opposed to religion in all its manifestations. The first group belongs in the synagogue. It is not every day, to use a rabbinic comment, that an untutored servant girl can see the vision of an Ezekiel, the son of Buzi. In the lives of most men, religion can act only indirectly, as a social force. Except in periods of great upheaval, the logical policy of a religious community is expressed in the words, "Those who are not against us, are with us."

As to the anti-religious Jews, we must frankly confess that there is no place for them in Jewish life. The trouble with all Jewish national organizations has been the tendency to satisfy this small, though vocal, element. Even when rabbis labored strenuously on behalf of certain secular organizations, they scrupulously avoided the very mention of religion in their activities. Nothing but confusion is gained by such tactics. We cannot transform the American Jewish community into a living organism, unless we possess

Between Hammer And Anvil

By H. Brodie

A Polish Jew once said: When the Jews are most ill-treated, and I feel rather depressed about our Jewish fate, I am inclined to buy an anti-Semitic paper. Before I have read very long I begin to feel much better. My persecuted, defenceless brethren are depicted as being so diabolically powerful, so diabolically clever, so immensely wealthy, that my spirits rise almost at once. I can then return reinvigorated to my daily work.

That Polish Jew rose before my eyes while I was glancing through the full text of Hitler's proclamation after his armies had, stealthily invaded Russia. How would that Jew have felt, I wondered, if he were to read it. He will still have the opportunity of seeing the Nazi version of events even if he had the ill luck to remain in the grim ghetto of Warsaw. Even within those gloomy precincts he may not have lost his sense of humour altogether. It is a sense born of age-long experience, and it cannot vanish overnight, even under the shadow of torture and death.

Listen to Hitler's coarse voice in a most solemn exhortation.

"Never did the German people harbour hostile feelings against the peoples of Russia. Yet for over 20 years the Jewish-Bolshevik rulers in Moscow endeavoured to set not only Germany, but the whole of Europe, aflame."

My Polish Jew is sure to smile. But soon enough his self-satisfaction will give way to a more thoughtful expression. The smile is likely to turn into an ironical grin. For now it has occurred to him how he has been treated by those "Jewish-Bolshevik rulers."

True, he reflects, there were a few Jews among those who were holding the responsible posts in Soviet Russia. But were these Jews (whose number has gradually, and significantly, dwindled almost to extinction) Jewish in anything but the accident of birth? But even a Hitler-lie may contain a grain of truth. For even a distortion of a thing is distantly related to it and somehow reflects it.

When Hitler points to the inner relationship between the Jews and Bolshevism his remark is anything but casual. The fact that Bolshevism is dictatorial and totalitarian, whereas the Jews were branded by him (a view to which they subscribe) as associates of Democracy, this fact does not trouble him. Why bother about logical contradictions? The Jew in the Warsaw ghetto knows how ignorant the world is about the Jews. And though in his "geo-political" position inside the ghetto walls he may feel momentarily flattered by the great importance ascribed to him by the Invincible Man of destiny, he may also feel that if, after all his great conquests, this man still clings—nay, had to return after two years' interruption—to that discarded slogan of "Jewish Bolshevism," he may, after all, not be as invincible as one might think in moments of despair.

And how strange that phrase about those "Jewish Bolshevism rulers" sounds to him! He thinks of his friends and some members of his own family in Russia, hunted and sent to prison for keeping Jewish tradition alive. His nephew had to spend years in Siberia for being a member of a Zionist pioneer organization. And after all, these were the things which made one a Jew. Only recently he heard that some thousands of Jews who fled from Nazi Poland have been sent by the Soviet authorities to Siberia and the Far East. Hardly pleasing news, but that has also been the fate of others, of non-Jews as well as Jews. But why does the teaching of Hebrew to Jewish children con-

stitute a crime in the eyes of the Soviet law?

No, he reflects, their "Jewish-Bolshevism" would not prevent those rulers from concluding a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany, a pact which unleashed the Nazi war-machine and started this world conflagration. But now Hitler asserts that the "peace-offer" which he made after his victory in Poland "was refused, owing to the efforts of the international and Jewish warmongers." In view of all this it was really inevitable.

"To take steps against this plot devised by Jewish Anglo-Saxon warmongers and the equally Jewish rulers of the Bolshevik centre in Moscow."

Good Lord! says the Jew. We are indeed a world-power. A power obscure in its plans, unparalleled in its ramifications, engineering Democracy and Bolshevism alike! If the President of the United States or the Prime Minister of Great Britain talk of freedom and of their dislike of both Nazi and Bolshevik dictatorship then all this is purely accidental.

And what of Democracy? A strange thought runs through the Jew's mind. True, Democracy does not persecute, like Germany, every Jewish individual. Nor does it try, like Soviet Russia, to eradicate their national and historic values. And yet even for Democracy the Jewish people as an independent entity does not exist. The Jew's faith and destiny as a people has not impressed itself upon it. Even in their historic homeland they are still not allowed as Jews to defend themselves against Hitlerism. They are mere "Palestinians," that unhistorical and unreal term which does not mean, or convey, anything, to the Jew in the Warsaw

HELP CANADA KEEP FIT

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In peace or war, two Nabisco Shredded Wheat with milk is a favorite breakfast dish with men who like to "keep fit". Nabisco Shredded Wheat is 100% whole wheat, retaining all the bran and wheat germ. For general fitness—keep well nourished. Eat tasty, convenient Nabisco Shredded Wheat regularly!

NABISCO SHREDDED WHEAT

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MISSISSAUGA, CANADA

ghetto who may have picked it up from some illegal wireless set. He may also have heard of that host- load of Jewish refugees that was refused admission to Palestine, their old and newly-pledged home. He is bewildered, that Jew, in the midst of his momentary drunkenness with "might." It is a strange and confused world. It seems almost incomprehensible. But presently an idea passes through his mind. There is a possible explanation. Maybe, Hitler is not so entirely wrong after all. Perhaps in Democracy and Bolshevism, in spite of the great gulf separating them, and in spite of all their aberrations and failure to understand the Jew, there lies something of that old Jewish crass for decency and justice. That pas-

sion that wrote in his prayer-book: "And all the wickedness shall be consumed like smoke, when Thou makest the domination of arrogance pass away from the earth."

That seems to him like a clue, a hopeful one. And from the depth of depression in this vertiginous valley of sorrow that surrounds him, amid houses that may soon collapse about him under the weight of Nazi or Soviet bombs, he swings himself again into the centre of the world. It is him, he feels, that Hitler is fighting.

And with the prayer-book on his side he feels calmer and more at peace with his fate than before.

This article is from the Zionist Record.

YOUR SCRAP RUBBER

is now a vital war material

Enemy action in the Far East has caused such an acute shortage of rubber that our whole war effort is in serious danger. Canada and her Allies must have rubber, quickly, for the armed forces, for factories, for ships. The Japanese control our source of crude rubber imports—the only other quickly available supply is old scrap rubber, which can be reclaimed. Every citizen in Canada must do his part in collecting all the scrap rubber in the country and turning it over to the Government for war purposes. Here is how to do it.

THIS IS AN URGENT APPEAL FOR YOUR HELP

Question: Is the rubber situation really serious?

Answer: The shortage of rubber is so grave that any citizen hoarding rubber or using it unnecessarily is committing an act of disloyalty. It is now illegal to destroy any rubber article.

Question: Of what use is reclaimed rubber?

Answer: Old rubber is processed so that the rubber content is reclaimed. This reclaimed rubber is used in the manufacture of essential articles for our war effort, thus replacing crude rubber.

Question: How much scrap rubber is needed?

Answer: Fifty Million Pounds. This is a large quantity, but it MUST be found. Every old piece of rubber in Canada, no matter how small, is needed, QUICKLY.

Question: Should I turn in any usable rubber articles as well as worn out ones?

Answer: Absolutely not! By no means discard anything that is still useful and that might have to be replaced. On the other hand, rubber tires used as boat bumpers, swings, etc., should be turned in for war use.

Question: What kind of scrap rubber is needed?

Answer: Every all-rubber or part-rubber article must be salvaged. Here are a few of the articles you must turn in:

Old Tires of every kind
Old Inner Tubes
Rubber Boots, Hats, Coats, Aprons, Pants, Gloves, Tucking, Matting, Toys
Sport Shoes (except shoes are especially good)
Garden Hose, Hot Water Bottles, Sink Strainers
Bathing Caps and many other articles

Question: What happens to the scrap rubber collected?

Answer: The scrap is sorted, baled and shipped into carload lots and is then purchased by the Government at fixed prices throughout Canada. The Government pays forwarding transportation charges on these carload lots, and is responsible for their allocation. You may be sure that every pound will be used directly or indirectly in the war effort.

Question: How do I go about saving scrap rubber?

Answer: Start hunting for it TODAY. Comb out your cellars, attics, garages and sheds right away. You will find more rubber articles than you expect. Start them all on their way to the battlements.

HOW DO I TURN IN MY SCRAP RUBBER?

The school boys and girls of Canada are being organized, through the school authorities, to act as Official Collectors of Scrap Rubber. The school nearest you is, therefore, your best Collection Depot. You may dispose of your scrap rubber in any one of the following four ways:

1. Give it to the children for their school collection.
2. Give it to your local National Salvage Committee.
3. Leave it with any Service Station or Tire Dealer where you see the sign: "Voluntary Scrap Rubber Receiving Depot."
4. Sell it to a junk collector.

When you gather up your scrap rubber and dispose of it by one of these methods, it will be used by the Government for Canada's War Effort. Do it NOW!

Department of Munitions and Supply
SCRAP RUBBER DIVISION
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

This advertisement is issued in co-operation with The National Salvage Campaign, Department of National War Services



Seagram's "83"

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25 oz. \$2.65
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PLEASE SAVE THE BOTTLE!

Help Canada win the War! Glass is easily recycled. Save all bottles and glassware and have your Salvage Committee collect! Thank you!

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 George W. Cohen, Manager.

I solemnly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvétius.

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Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

The Greatest Living Jewess

Throughout our history we Jews have had our heroes and heroines. It is to be regretted, however, that about the latter we do not hear so often and not much has been put down in writing concerning them. It is, therefore, a happy event indeed that such an able writer as Marvin Lowenthal has chosen to record the Life and Letters of Henrietta Szold.

The publication of this work recalls for us names of other great women, pattern-personalities, who have enriched Jewish life. Ever revered are the great women of our early history: Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel and Leah, Ruth, Esther and Hannah. These by their loyalty and devotion to religion have brought dignity and glory to the name of Jew and the Jewish home.

In Talmudic times there loom the names of such heroines as Imma Shalom, Rachel, the wife of the great Rabbi Akiba, and Beruria, the learned helpmate of Rabbi Meier. And it is good to state that in modern times we have had such noble women as Grace Aguilar, Judith Montefiore, Rebecca Gratz, Emma Lazarus, Sophie Irene Loeb and Sarah Chizick.

However, without doubt, the greatest living Jewess to our mind is Henrietta Szold, this daughter of a Rabbi who has been a pioneer in so many fields of Jewish endeavour and whose life of service has proven exemplary to Jewish womanhood the world over.

In her father's home, Henrietta early learned that Judaism above all else is "a way of life." Here, too, she learned the art of plain living and high thinking. Because Baltimore, through the establishment of Johns Hopkins University, became a great educational centre, Henrietta Szold early was afforded the opportunity of meeting with scholars and students. From her father, the progressive Rabbi Benjamin Szold, she learned fearlessly to espouse truth. For Dr. Szold, scholar and leader, did not hesitate to preach the abolition of Negro slavery, though Baltimore favoured the slave traffic, in the great struggle between the American North and South.

Henrietta Szold made teaching her first calling. Her great services to the Russian refugees, victims of the pogroms of 1882, in this regard is historic. Subsequent early German Jewish settlers in Baltimore looked down on the Russian newcomers. But for the Szolds these victims presented an opportunity in genuine brotherhood and expressions of social service and fraternization. From some of these poor materially, but rich culturally, Russian Jews, Henrietta Szold came to a genuine appreciation for the need of a Palestine restored to the Jewish people.

Her twenty-three years of labour in the cause of the Jewish Publication Society presents a memorable chapter in American Jewish history. It was Henrietta Szold who made accessible to English readers, by her translations, some of the great works of Jewish history and literature. It is estimated that under her editorship at least a million books were issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

But the great turning-point in Miss Szold's life was her visit to Palestine with her mother in 1909. There in the Holy Land was born within her the conviction of doing something in the cause of Eretz Israel. Thus in 1912, Miss Szold becomes the founder of Hadassah which now numbers a membership of over 100,000 women dedicated to the cause of social service, health and education in Palestine. What heroism was Miss Szold's in leading a Jewry that so often suffers from so much factionalism! From 1914-1926 Miss Szold was Hadassah's inspiring president. In those years she lived between two worlds, Palestine and America. In 1927, finally, Miss Szold made Palestine her home.

The Yishuv had to accustom itself to take direction from a woman. It was not an easy matter for the Near East. But Miss Szold succeeded to achieve what seemed the impossible in rebuilding the health system and educational life of Palestine. All her achievements, of course, were made possible through a sense of consecration. One who reads the letters of Miss Szold regarding her labours within the Holy Land is deeply touched by her respect and reverence for Jewish religious observances. She is anxious for Palestine Jewish life to be motivated by Jewish religion and culture and not merely to be reduced to a secular nationalism. How often does she rebuke her own people in righteous indignation, even as Isaiah of old. She is most anxious that Jewish Palestine be rebuilt through justice and righteousness; in amity and friendship with the Arab population.

As we read Miss Szold's letters we are comforted by her courageous stand against the careerists in the British Palestine Administration who would prefer to treat the Jews as inferior natives rather than as equals.

When Hitler came to power Miss Szold was seventy-three, entitled to leisure and rest. But then the cry of German Jewish youth in turn brought youthfulness to this indefatigable great soul. She resolved to save a remnant of German Jewry perishing under Nazism. Thus, under her leadership of Youth Aliyah, thousands of children were rescued from the hell of Germany. She became the mother of all these children — met them at Palestine port of landing, and travelled with them to respective settlements.

In 1935, it was our privilege to have travelled with Miss Szold from Palestine to the Zionist Congress in Lucerne, Switzerland. With admiration we observed her leadership and what she has come to mean to all Israel. At the age of

every friday

"Sometimes when people condemn me,
 I tell them without remorse
 That for what I used me to be free,
 I might have had an another."

This column has received from the editor of Poland Fights, an organ published in New York by the Polish Labor Group and sponsored by the American Friends of Polish Democracy and the International Coordination Council, a chapter from "The New Order in Poland", by Dr. Simon Segal, a book to be published shortly. It is entitled "Poland Fights Back" and tells how the underground movement in Poland works.

Guerilla Warfare, carried on in the dense Polish forests by thousands of former soldiers enjoying the support and refuge of the population, attacked Nazi outposts after the German occupation, and forced the conquerors to maintain a large army of occupation. The largest guerilla unit was disbanded in April, 1940, because of reprisals against the people, but guerillas continued in the woods and on the bad roads and what the Nazis called "armed bandits" became bolder since the Russo-German war. However, because the people were held collectively responsible, civilian resistance was found more effective and less dangerous in some instances. Sabotage took the form of damage to factory equipment; skilled workers would present themselves as unskilled laborers who had to be trained over a period of months and would travel long distances to avoid being recognized; peasants burned farms of German colonists or destroyed their own crops.

Constant clamor by the Nazis against "bands of assassins" shows to what extent tactics used by the Poles under Czarist Russia have been revived. Today there is a greater centralization of authority. Before September 1, 1940, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war, all underground papers printed an appeal from the Polish Government-in-exile to the people not to attend places of amusement or to buy newspapers, and to remain at home between four and six o'clock in the afternoon. Nazi parades were held but no Pole or Jew appeared on the streets and amusement places were open but empty. Suddenly at six o'clock Poles and Jews began to walk toward patriotic monuments or cemeteries to honor their dead. In Warsaw they streamed to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and other monuments with masses of red and white flowers. This show of discipline made even German officers uncomfortable. There were mass arrests but finally the Germans had to forbid the placing of flowers and other manifestations. On the next anniversary the Germans carried out arrests and house searches in Warsaw, Lodz, and other cities, prohibited services for soldiers killed in action, and patrolled the streets, but young people held demonstrations, homes displayed flags, and most people remained at home.

There are hundreds of underground newspapers, some of which have been smuggled into the United States. After the French defeat, a general depression seized the Poles and was reflected in these papers. But with the increasing British resistance and the aid from the United States, there came a new note of hope. With the unexpected reversal of the Germans in the Russian campaign, the underground press has even discussed the future European order following the defeat of Hitlerism.

The Germans try to ascertain the destination of every scrap of paper and the printing ink in a search for the underground press. Yet the papers circulate, some the size of a post card, some regular newspaper size. Each member of the editorial staff gives copies to a number of trusted friends. Each of these passes his copy to a trusted friend. The paper goes only to a man of character who has mastered ordinary fear, is prudent and untroubled. Unreliable, garrulous, frivolous people are out. One paper to a dozen readers is considered enough. Each reader must regard himself as an agent of the Polish information and propaganda service. No one must give out his copy but himself. He must rely on his memory and not make notes or lists of addresses. He must never speak the name of an active worker aloud.

The underground press tells the Poles to resist the Germans and to refuse to co-operate with them: The businessman, shopkeeper, or the man in the street should not be polite, even about giving information or directions. They can pretend that they don't understand German, and let the Germans sense their hatred. They should boycott the movies since every ticket includes a contribution to the German war front. They should not go to places of amusement while the Germans destroy the country and torture Poles in camps and prisons. They should boycott papers, vodka, tobacco. They must harm the oppressor everywhere and always. The underground press keeps the people informed and has linguists who listen to broadcasts and translate reports for offices in basements, cellars and barns.

A "Manifesto of Freedom", circulated by the underground labor movement, in November, 1939, gave the chief aims of the working masses: democracy and social justice in the new Poland where the decisive influence must be given to the masses, peasants, workers and the intelligentsia; the political constitution and the social and economic structure of the country must preclude power by privileged social groups; there must be independence of the courts of justice, local self-government, freedom of speech, press, assembly, and personal immunity of all citizens. The influence of big capitalists and landlord groups must be removed through the abolition of large landed estates by means of immediate agrarian reform. Small-scale agriculture, the co-operative movement, the small businessman must receive support. Mili-

82, Miss Szold is still toiling in behalf of her people and Eretz Israel. What a light this greatest of living Jewish women is in the present darkness!

No, Miss Szold feels herself not too old nor too tired, in the present hour of emergency and urgency for all mankind, and especially her Jewish people. Women, Jewish women, everywhere, might with great profit study the life of Henrietta Szold. In her devotion to duty, in her leadership, she has indeed borne witness to the loftiness of Israel's religious heritage.

With the sage of Proverbs, we truly can say of Henrietta Szold: "Many daughters have done valiantly but thou excellest them all."

tary forces must preclude any caste system. Race doctrines and anti-Semitism must be eliminated. Education must be free for all. And the like. The underground papers insist on a solution of the whole problem of Europe, without which an independent Poland is impossible.

In 1941, over two thousand groups of the underground sent representatives to a convention which prepared a "Manifesto to the Peoples of the World". This statement, which reached the United States after a journey of many months, described the cruel Nazi regime; condemned the ghetto system; the extermination of the people; the destruction of the economic life. Thousands of copies were distributed throughout Poland. A proclamation protesting against the establishment of the Warsaw ghetto warned that the Nazis were trying to separate the working people of various nationalities and attempting to divert the hatred of the Poles from the occupation authorities to the Jews. It said: "In the face of the brutalities of the invaders the Polish people recognize only two classes: those who submit and compromise with the oppressors, and those who fight against them."

The above is the gist of one chapter in Dr. Segal's book, given here for the information in it, since less and less information comes from Poland and what does come seems to take a long time reaching America. His work has to be taken at face value, of course. At one point the author says that Polish leaders in exile often address their countrymen over the British Broadcasting Company and American short-wave stations, and that in defiance of the death penalty, large sections of the Polish and Jewish populations systematically listen to them. He is talking about people who are poorer than poor, whose poverty has been past believing by people who saw it during other and better years. Have "large sections" got radios?

Dr. Segal's writing is workmanlike but somewhat padded and written with a heavy hand. Somehow it does not manage to strike the spark of imagination and inspiration by which its pages should be whitely illuminated. This column has read occasional writings on the underground movement in Poland which stirred the fires of hope. This one may be the work of a man too near to his subject to present it with spirited animation. He says that there is great personal danger attached to participation in the underground and who doubts it? Yet, even allowing for the fact that not everything can be printed, he fails to invest with natural drama and excitement the comings and goings of couriers and messengers who risk their lives, who bribe corrupt Gestapo agents, who endure torture rather than tell. The author is humorless whereas a little irony is what his subject calls for in spots. When he says: "The underground movement also has a considerable influence in the democratization of the Polish Government-in-exile," you can be sure that he meant to be just that matter of fact, and that his tongue was not inside his cheek where it might have been.

It should be noted that not all the underground newspapers represent the working and peasant masses of Poland. The followers of the pre-war regime and nationalist groups also publish illegal papers calling for resistance against the Nazis and for a future independent Poland. They want the Germans expelled but they want Poland the way it was. The statement, "A Manifesto of Freedom", which was issued by the Polish underground labor movement, began with a severe criticism of the former Polish regime and its totalitarian ideology that weakened the resistance of Poland to Hitler, which is more than the Government-in-exile has expressed.

The Nationalists wait for the defeat of Hitler to put the workers in their old place. The labor movement waits for the defeat of Hitler to put the privileged classes in a new place. It works to democratize the people, and even the Government-in-exile. Meantime, from that Government there issue fair words. May the day come when the Government-in-exile really has become democratized and those same fair words will have been redeemed by full implementation. f.f.e.

ANTI-JEWISH ACTS
ARE UNPOPULAR
IN BULGARIA

(Continued from Page One)

partly financed by Jews. The Minister of the Interior has barred 3,500 persons of Jewish origin, out of a total of over 4,000 from continuing in trade and industry, and they have had to liquidate their concerns.

Although the Bulgarian Government recently barred all Jewish doctors and pharmacists from following their professions, they have now changed their minds and decided to need them in the villages to combat epidemics. It has been found that the available "Aryan" doctors preferred to settle in the larger towns, and were unwilling to go to the villages, which thus were left without medical care.

An indication of the unpopularity of recently introduced anti-Jewish measures among the bulk of the people of Bulgaria is provided by a leading article in the newspaper, Vecherni I Dnes which admits that for the majority the "new order" is merely a matter of fashion, and the Bulgaria's "Judeo-Masonic question" is not taken sufficiently seriously. The paper believes the fact that the people are still fettered by "liberal democratic theories." It also complains that apart from the confiscation of their wireless sets, a special levy of 20 per cent on incomes, and restrictions on their movements after nightfall, "practically no measures" have been taken against the Jews, who (it says) are continuing their activities.

TYPHUS INVADES
NEW AREAS

(Continued from Page One)

of the Third Reich, and the Czech Jews have all established separate places of worship. In their social and cultural activities, too, they differ considerably from the Polish Jews. An attempt is now being made by Jewish leaders to

regulate and unify religious, social, and cultural activities. The Jewish Council has invited representatives of the German and Czech Jews to co-operate with it and the invitation has been accepted. The Lodz ghetto is now inhabited by 150,000 Jews and is next to that of Warsaw, the largest ghetto in the world. It is also one of the worst.

The death-rate shows the same increase as has been noted in other ghettos, and the birth-rate for last year was the lowest ever recorded. In the second quarter of 1941 only eight children were born in the Lodz ghetto.

The Czech Hosts plan to remove Jewish inmates from the concentration camp in Janowitz to another camp. The reason given is the friendship displayed by non-Jewish inmates towards the Jews. All efforts to put an end to fraternization proved fruitless.

Most of the Jews of Croatia have been sent to a concentration camp on an island in the Adriatic.

The enforcement of anti-Jewish measures in Croatia has now been entrusted entirely to the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance, and the special offices that had previously dealt with the Jewish problem have been dissolved.

NEW GERMAN LABOR
LAWS DIRECTED TO
WARD JEWS AND
POLES IN REICH

(Continued from Page One)

He can go for a walk, provided he is careful to avoid parks and other areas from which Jews are barred. Or he can sit in his room, radioless because Jews are not allowed to possess radio sets, but at this time of year he may find it a comforting thought that he need not shiver because of lack of fuel.

There is, of course, religion, but where shall he worship? The synagogues either have been destroyed or have been taken over by the Nazis for their own purposes.